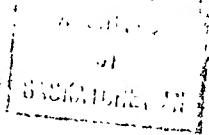
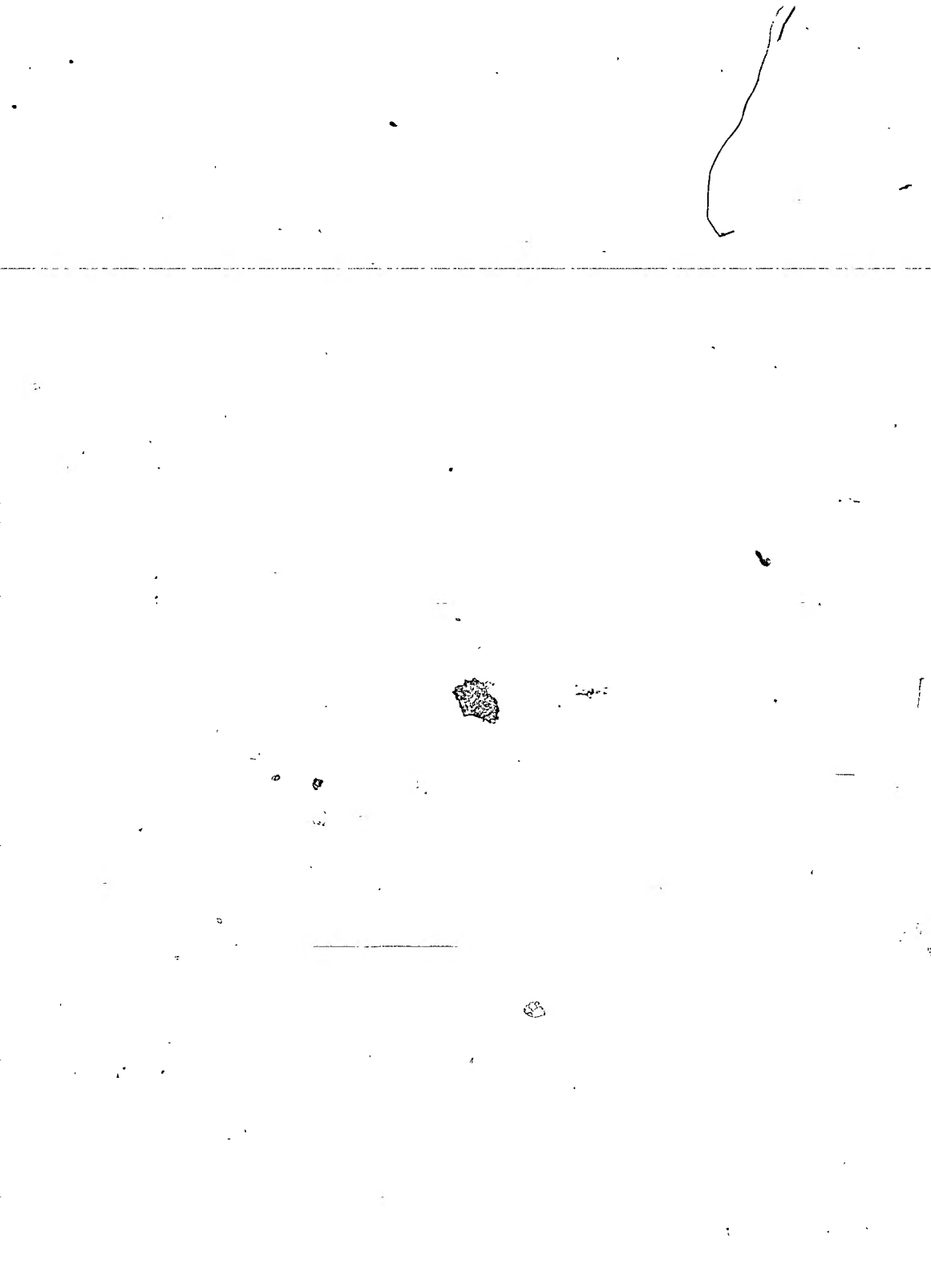


Province of Saskatchewan

Site of Proposed Mental Hospital



Brief of
Moose Jaw Board of Trade



Brief of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade Re Location Of a Site For a New Saskatchewan Mental Hospital

For some years it has been apparent that there has existed in Saskatchewan a great need for further accommodation in mental hospitals. Reports of the Department of Public Works have, in all recent years, indicated a serious over-crowding in the present institutions at Weyburn and North Battleford. Addresses given in the Legislature by the Honorable J. M. Uhrich, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Public Health, have given in ample form further proof of the inadequacy of these institutions to care for the heavy demands existing for the admission of patients.

Speaking in the budget debate on February 28, 1938, the Honorable Dr. Uhrich said:

"Now, just before I sit down, I want to bring to the attention of the House one other matter of great interest to me and, I am sure, to other members of the House; that is, the work being done in our mental hospitals. It is true that both of the hospitals are crowded at the present time, and it is also true that I stressed before the Rowell Commission the need for another mental hospital in the province. By the time I am through giving statistics regarding the population of our mental hospitals, I am quite sure honorable members of the House will agree with that statement.

"Let us refer first to the North Battleford institution.

"On January 1, 1933, the total population in the North Battleford Mental Hospital was 1,156 . . . and let me bring to your attention that this was the first institution built in the Province of Saskatchewan, and that it was built for approximately 900 patients. Last year we added accommodation for 100 more. On various dates the total population was as follows:

January 1, 1934, the total population was	1,230
January 1, 1935, the total population was	1,226

January 1, 1937, the total population was	1,362
January 1, 1938, the total population was	1,434

"Sometimes people ask whether mental disease has decreased or increased in the Province of Saskatchewan during these recent difficult years. I venture to say that the increase is not disproportionate to that in other parts of the continent. When one examines Canadian and American statistics with reference to mental disease, one finds the increase is uniform.

"At the Weyburn hospital we have the mentally ill and the mentally defective. We also have children there; but there are none at Battleford. I do not need to explain the difference other than to say that the defectives never had a normal intellect. There were the following number of mental defectives in Weyburn hospital on various dates:

January 1, 1933, total mental defectives	357
January 1, 1934, total mental defectives	391
January 1, 1935, total mental defectives	430
January 1, 1936, total mental defectives	459
January 1, 1937, total mental defectives	529
January 1, 1938, total mental defectives	587

"The total number of patients in the hospital in the same years was as follows:

1933	1,405
1934	1,459
1935	1,574
1936	1,633
1937	1,771
1938	1,894

and, Mr. Speaker, that institution was built to accommodate 1,200 or 1,300. That total number of patients in the two hospitals on January 1, 1938, was 3,328."

Annual reports of the Department of Public Works and the Department of Public Health, made to the Legislative Assembly, fully corroborate the above statements.

It is also apparent that medical science has made notable advances in the treatment of some forms of mental trouble and that, if the newer treatments, which now seem to be properly proven, are to be administered to the fullest possible extent, new and improved facilities ought to be provided as soon as the necessary funds are available. Extended use of the Camphor and Metrazol treatments, and of the Insulin method of dealing with dementia praecox cases, will undoubtedly require considerably more hospital beds and accommodation for the expert professional staff necessary for the administration of these, and perhaps even newer forms of treatment.

Finally, in the submission of the province to the Rowell Commission, at page 380 of the printed report, dated November 1, 1937, reference is made to this requirement as follows:

"There is at the present time, a very urgent need for (among other things) a new mental hospital of 1,200 beds. Our two mental hospitals are greatly overcrowded, which interferes very seriously in providing adequate treatment towards the rehabilitation of these patients. In fact, the overcrowding is so acute that 1,000 beds could be filled to capacity with the present population."

No greater need for rehabilitation exists in Canada today than in the treatment of dementia praecox cases alone, where the annual cost of hospitalization is \$8,500,000.00. As Dr. Uhrich points out, this branch of mental disease is more expensive to Canada than all tubercular and cancer cases combined.

Small wonder then that the government desires to do its part in removing this cause of economic waste. To assist the government to do its part impartially and economically, the data in this brief have been compiled, containing facts that are pertinent to the issue as to the location of such new institution when funds are available for its construction.

Site

Moose Jaw is, perhaps, the best and most beautifully located of any city

in the province, nestling, as it does, in the valleys of Moose Jaw and Thunder Creeks, and spreading over the rising ground, especially to the northwest.

Several admirable sites, at a reasonable cost, are available for the institution within close proximity to the city, some with a southerly exposure and ideally located on rising ground to the north, within two or three miles of the city and on land excellently adapted for farming and truck gardening. Other sites to the west and south of the city can also be secured.

Water Supply

One of the most important, if not the most important, questions in regard to the location of the provincial public institution is that of the adequacy and quality of the water supply. Moose Jaw's efforts over a long period of years to obtain a supply of comparatively soft water of unlimited quantity and of good quality for its domestic and industrial purposes will be rewarded before the end of 1939, when the South Saskatchewan river scheme, now under construction by the P.F.R.A., will then be completed and the city will be in a position to supply all its needs, both present and future, with an unlimited supply of pure soft water.

The capacity of the pumps at the river will be 15 million gallons per day, and in the city three million gallons daily. As the present consumption of water is only one million gallons daily, this new supply will treble the existing supply, and that of a quality softer than any other public water supply south of the Saskatchewan river.

To a public institution a soft water supply means a cheap water supply.

A limited supply of warm saline water is also available, having excellent properties for hot bath treatments. The Department of Chemistry of the University of Saskatchewan furnished analysis of this water as follows:

	Parts per Million
Mineral	
Sodium	2,380
Bicarbonate	247
Sulphate	519
Chloride	3,327
Ph.	7.6

This water flows from an artesian well, 3,302 feet in depth, and is highly

recommended by the Department of Chemistry of the University of Saskatchewan for bathing purposes.

Sewerage

An important service which must be provided to a public institution is that of sewerage and sewage disposal.

Moose Jaw at the present time is completing extension to and the thorough modernization of its sewage disposal plant at a cost of \$45,000, and then will be in a position to handle a greatly increased flow of sewage.

Some of the best sites for this public institution near Moose Jaw are so located that sewers may be laid to such institution and connected with the city's sewerage system and disposal plant without entailing any pumping of sewage whatsoever.

Fuel

Fuel is an important item in the operating costs of a hospital.

In this country, where the mean winter temperature hovers around the zero mark, the heating of a public institution is a serious matter and one of the determining factors in fixing its location should be the cost of securing a supply of fuel, and if such a supply can be economically secured from the vast fields of lignite coal located in the southeastern portion of the province, in preference to securing coal from the Province of Alberta, then such location should receive preference.

In Appendix No 1 to this "Brief" will be found a table setting out the cost of fuel for 1937-38 for the mental hospitals at Battleford and Weyburn. Battleford hospital secures its coal supply from Alberta and the Weyburn hospital from the lignite coal fields in that district. The average price of coal to the Battleford hospital is \$3.79 per ton and to the Weyburn hospital \$2.40 per ton, and the average fuel cost per annum per patient is \$30.48 and \$21.52 for Battleford and Weyburn, respectively.

As will be shown later, the mean winter temperature is considerably higher in Moose Jaw than in Regina, and in Saskatoon and other northern cities which would tend to lower fuel costs.

Moose Jaw is so located that fuel from Saskatchewan lignite fields could be used in preference to Alberta coal, and at a great saving in cost.

If this were done the Saskatchewan government would receive royalties on the coal mined, Saskatchewan coal miners would receive additional employment, and Saskatchewan railway men would handle the transportation exclusively. In using Alberta coal in a Saskatchewan government institution there is an economic loss to Saskatchewan.

Electrical Energy for Power and Lighting

Provincial institutions having large steam plants frequently generate sufficient electrical energy for their own needs. The location of the institution in Moose Jaw, giving access to cheap Saskatchewan fuel, would provide all the benefits as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

However, should the institution desire to purchase a portion, or all, of its electrical energy, great savings could be effected over costs as shown in the North Battleford hospital statement for the year ended April 30, 1938. In that year the Saskatchewan Power Commission sold electrical energy to the North Battleford Mental Hospital at an average cost of 3 cents per K.W.H., and during the same months purchased electrical energy at Moose Jaw at an average cost of 1.58 cents per K.W.H. The comparison in costs will be found in Appendix 2.

Tributary Population

From an actual compilation made from the 1936 official census records (for details see Appendix 3) it has been found that within a radius of 60 miles of each of the three principal cities in the province, and each comprising 35 rural municipalities, there is approximately the following populations:

Moose Jaw	140,000
Regina	150,000
Saskatoon	135,000

Centre of Population

The centre of population of the Province of Saskatchewan is about 60 miles north of Moose Jaw and 90 miles southeast of Saskatoon.

Educational Facilities

Moose Jaw's educational system covers all phases of education from Grade 1 to the end of the second year of University, together with vocational and industrial training.

This is an important factor in determining the centre at which a pub-

lic institution should be located, as it is of the utmost importance that the employees of public institutions are afforded the necessary facilities for the complete education of their children in the city or town in which such institutions are located.

Moose Jaw has ten modern public schools, including a separate public school, and secondary education is provided at the Central and Oxford Collegiate institutes, the Technical High School and the Convent of Sion.

At these high schools instruction is also given in the second year of the Arts Course, while at the Technical School training is available in commercial and industrial subjects.

One of the three provincial Normal Schools for the training of teachers is located in Moose Jaw and is conducted under the supervision of the Department of Education.

In addition to the foregoing, private schools are also conducted in the city, giving primary training as well as commercial instruction.

Hospitalization, Surgical and Medical Facilities

Moose Jaw is fortunate in having located in the city two modern hospitals, having a total accommodation of approximately 500 beds. There are specialists in all branches of medicine, surgery and optometry. An up-to-date department in X-ray is operated in the Moose Jaw General Hospital under the supervision of an expert radiologist. By locating the institution in Moose Jaw, these facilities would all be available to inmates as well as to employees and their families.

Transportation

A public institution must be so situated that all parts of the province from which it draws patients shall have ready access to the institution by rail, road and air.

Railways.—In this respect Moose Jaw is ideally located as it is the centre in the province of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and passenger trains pass through the city daily which afford connections to the west and southwest and from the south Saskatchewan river to the United States border and west to the Alberta boundary.

From the north and west there is a daily service from Kerrobert, Rose-town and Conquest, with connections

for Canadian National trains, so that this section of the province north of the river is thoroughly served.

There is a daily service from Portal serving the southeast of the province.

From the east a splendid daily service is maintained with connections from Melfort, Prince Albert, Arcola, Kisbey to Tyvan, Neudorf and Bul-yea, as well as connections with the Canadian National train division and from Qu'Appelle.

A good service is also provided by the Canadian National to the south and southwest in the Gravelbourg territory, north of the Saskatchewan river, via Dunblane, with connections to Calgary and Saskatoon.

Highways.—Moose Jaw is located at the (east-west) centre of the province and here No. 1 Highway, from east to west, and No. 2 Highway, from south to north, intersect. From these two highways other highways to all quarters of the compass radiate.

Airways.—Moose Jaw is the headquarters of Prairie Airways Limited, which maintain a daily service to Regina and three cities in the north, as well as making daily connections with the Trans-Canada Air Line service.

Hotel and Restaurant Accommodation

Moose Jaw is amply provided with accommodation for travellers and transients. It has two first-class modern fire-proof hotels with 220 rooms, as well as other good modern hostelrys with accommodation for about 800 guests and at prices to suit all purses.

The city is well supplied with good restaurant accommodation where meals may be had at all prices.

It has also an ideally located Tourist Camp in River Park.

Meteorological Data

It is interesting to note that from records published in the Canada Year Book the following facts in regard to the three principal cities appear (for details, see Appendix 4):

The mean summer temperatures in degrees F. for the months of June to September are:

Moose Jaw	60.75
Regina	58.75
Saskatoon	57.75

The mean winter temperatures for January, February and December are:

Moose Jaw	738 F.
Regina	06 F.
Saskatoon	20 F.

These latter figures are very important as a deciding factor in the location of any public institution in relation to the amount of fuel which will be consumed in heating the institution. Moose Jaw's mean winter temperature is 6.70 degrees warmer than that of Regina and 5.30 warmer than Saskatoon. It naturally follows that the fuel required to maintain a given temperature in a building will be decidedly less in Moose Jaw than in either Regina, Saskatoon or any other northern city, with a consequent saving in fuel bills.

Decentralization

The trend in the economic and business world is against over-centralization. Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, is an example of unrestricted centralization. If the movement is not controlled it brings about a condition of the tail wagging the dog or a city dominating a province. The healthiest condition for a province as a whole is an equitable distribution of public buildings and institutions. The fact that some organizations from their very nature must be situated in the Capital is an unanswerable argument why others permitting of different locations should find homes elsewhere.

Neglect of Southwestern Saskatchewan Area

The statements of the number of government employees, institutional inmates, University students and the monthly payroll for the cities in Saskatchewan (Appendices 5, 6, 6A, and 6B) serve to illustrate the manner in which the southwest portion of Saskatchewan has been neglected, if not discriminated against, in the matter of public institutions. The first summary shows the employees, inmates, university students and payrolls, including the Attorney-General's Department, the Department of Telephones and the Saskatchewan Liquor Board. These three departments are revenue producing, and no credit is due to anyone for placing these services in the various cities. As, for example, if the government were not in the telephone business some private institution would furnish this service to secure the revenues from the utility. The employees of

these three departments have been omitted, and by this omission a decided advantage is given in the statistics to the City of Regina as there are a number of employees in these departments in Regina who are not connected with the local service in that city. You will note from this summary that the employees, inmates, university students and payrolls of the Provincial Government for the three cities—Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw—were, on the particular date in 1938, covered by these statistics, and omitting the three departments referred to above, as follows:

	Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw
Employees	2,091	37
Institutional inmates	435	---
University students	2,000	---
Total monthly payroll	\$234,007.00	\$4,989.00

It will be seen from this that Moose Jaw's proportion of the employment and payroll of the Provincial Government in the three cities is the ridiculously low total of 2%, and serves to illustrate the disregard for the City of Moose Jaw, which serves the southwestern area of the province.

A map, showing the southwestern area of the province in which the railways and highways converge upon Moose Jaw, is attached as Appendix 8. In this map the province is divided into three areas, and the neglect of the southwest area is strikingly illustrated by the figures in Appendix 7, and also in graphic form in Appendix 7A.

The detrimental effect upon the southwestern portion of the province, and Moose Jaw (as the leading city in this Area C) in particular, is difficult to accurately calculate. The building of government institutions in areas A and B has furnished employment to bricklayers, carpenters, steam fitters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, painters, plasterers, cement finishers, and all helpers and allied craftsmen. In the rural section of the area C the almost total lack of government institutions operates against dairy-men, truck farmers, stock raisers, poultry men and the farming community in general, as the government is placing the market for these products in areas A and B through loca-

tion of institutions, and is denying these markets to area C, the southwestern section of the province, by denying them their just and proper share of provincial institutions.

During the period of Dominion control of natural resources the Land Office was maintained in Moose Jaw. Immediately upon transfer of the resources to the province, this office was transferred bodily to the City of Regina.

In the matter of highways, Moose Jaw has been at a great disadvantage as compared with other centres in the province. There are District Headquarters of the Highways Department located at Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton and the town of Rosetown, but despite the fact that Moose Jaw is the point of intersection of No. 1 Highway, No. 2 Highway (two main arterial highways) and also No. 39 Highway (a very important highway to the American boundary), no such District Headquarters is located in Moose Jaw, with the result that that city and district tributary to it have suffered greatly through lack of proper maintenance through all seasons of the year of these very important highways that connect the city with its trading territory. And with the further result that people resident in the southwestern area, who are served to a very great extent by these highways, also suffered great inconvenience and loss of business.

In regard to the loss of business, it might well be pointed out that in the south and western area from the Dunblane bridge along the South Saskatchewan river westward to the Alberta boundary, a distance of nearly 200 miles, there is no traffic bridge available for the people residing north or south of the river, with the result that for a large portion of the year business north of the river, that should properly go to centres south of it, is lost by the fact that it is not possible to cross over the river in some seasons of the year, and at all other times it is necessary to use the ferry system, which is inconvenient and a source of considerable delay.

While we do not oppose the need of good roads in other parts of the province and the necessity of maintenance of such roads, also proper bridges to serve the districts adjacent to the river, we do submit that in this

regard the southwestern area of the province has not had the same good maintenance of roads and the same bridge facilities as has generally been provided in areas A and B in the Province of Saskatchewan. This fact has undoubtedly been the cause of a great economic loss to the business enterprises located in area C and has caused considerable diversion of the business that properly belongs to it to the other two areas, namely, A and B.

Argument Based on Need

While not a controlling factor, consideration must be given to the need of the city chosen, other things being relatively equal. If the public interest can be served as well by one location as another, then it is submitted the scales will be tipped in favor of the city most requiring state or government assistance, for, after all, cities are but creatures of the Legislative set-up to assist in the government of the province, and the central government cannot disown them. This principle has been endorsed both by the Federal and Provincial Governments in regard to relief expenditures.

On the basis of need, Moose Jaw has a convincing case. No city in the province has suffered from crop conditions and general depression as has Moose Jaw. Without multiplying arguments, one is typical. Moose Jaw is in the centre of the hard wheat area of the province and 80 per cent. of the wealth produced each year is from wheat. Wheat then is the very life blood of Moose Jaw and a few figures in regard to this commodity, in relation to the Moose Jaw district and the province as a whole, will be found of particular interest in relation to the "need" of the city.

Taking the quinquennial periods 1924-28 and 1934-38, the average production of wheat in each year for the period 1924-28 averaged 233,366,000 bushels per annum, compared with 107,079,000 bushels for the period 1934-38, or a reduction of 54 per cent. In Crop District No. 3 (Moose Jaw) the wheat production in 1924-28 averaged 59,119,000 per annum, compared with 16,274,000 bushels for 1934-38, or a reduction of 72½ per cent.

The average farm value of the wheat crop for the province in the period 1924-28 was \$238,200,000, compared with \$73,790,000 for the period

1934-38, a drop of 69 per cent.; whereas in Crop District No. 3 the value of the wheat crop averaged for the years 1924-28 was \$60,351,000, compared with \$10,725,000 for the period 1934-38, or a reduction of 82.3 per cent.

In other words, the average production of wheat for the period 1924-28 equalled 25½ per cent. of the total provincial production, whereas in 1934-38 Moose Jaw district production fell to 15.2 per cent. of the crop for the whole of the province.

Again, the average value of the wheat crop for the period 1924-28 in Crop District No. 3 equalled 25.4 per cent. of the total wheat produced in the province, while in the period 1929-33 it fell to 14 per cent., and in the period 1934-38 to 14.5 per cent.

Full details will be found in Appendix 9.

The establishment of the Mental Hospital at Moose Jaw at this critical time would give a relatively greater impetus to business and employment of labor than its establishment in any other city. In an exceptional degree Moose Jaw needs and deserves this state assistance right now. Our skilled and unskilled labor has for years been denied this benefit of Provincial Government expenditures on projects of this kind, and private enterprise in our city in the building and construction industry is consequently practically non-existent. In 1930 building permits amounted to \$1,058,303 as against \$46,042 in 1938.

Our unemployed problem is relatively greater than other cities. The average number on relief in 1933 was 4,414, approximately one-quarter of our population. Total relief expenditures in Moose Jaw for that year were \$636,163.20, without carrying charges on relief debenture, of which the city contributed out of taxation \$168,359.06. Owing to our financial extremity, resulting from the depression and drought conditions, we are unable to capitalize any part of our relief costs and must of necessity include them all in the mill rate. This year, of a municipal levy of 27 50 mills, 16 mills went for relief, and of our total levy for schools, library, public revenue and municipal purposes, relief made up nearly one-third. Few other cities in Canada suffer from the unemployment situation as does Moose Jaw.

In the spring of 1938 the Provincial Government was approached for some easement from this burden that is fast impoverishing our citizens, and, we suggest, a case based on special need was made out to the satisfaction of the government, but finances prevented any deserved redress at that time we were told. We respectfully submit an opportunity exists now in the location of this Mental Hospital at Moose Jaw to extend to us that merited easement if, as we believe, we offer advantages from the standpoint of public interest equal, if not superior, to other cities.

If special treatment were meted out to Moose Jaw on the basis of relief problems, other things being equal, no precedent would be established as the province has followed no hard and fast rule in dealing with cities. Some years ago the province loaned to Regina money to assist with its relief problems, and has since granted to that city substantial rebates on interest paid on such loans as well as reducing future interest charges. In 1936 the Provincial Government returned to the City of Regina \$15,504.25, and in 1937 returned \$13,517.28. Although her need has been, and is, greater, Moose Jaw has never received any assistance not received by all other cities.

We repeat, we do not contend the location should be decided by the need of the city alone, but do urge that if, as we believe, Moose Jaw qualifies on the ground of offering equal or greater advantages, and on the ground of having been neglected in the past, then the fact that its location here will give some substantial easement to a distressed citizenry should have consideration and be a determining factor.

This brief of necessity was compiled without definite knowledge of all the requirements of the government or of all the factors that control the location of the mental hospital. We, therefore, respectfully request and urge that before any decision is made an opportunity be given to supplement the brief which was not intended to be exhaustive or all-inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,
THE MOOSE JAW BOARD
OF TRADE

August, 1939.

APPENDIX 1

Fuel Reports for 1937-38, North Battleford and Weyburn Mental Hospitals

The 1938 report shows fuel for:

North Battleford Hospital	11,196 tons	\$42,395.74
North Battleford Hospital Kitchen		1,560.00
Total North Battleford		<u>\$43,955.74</u>
Cost per ton, approximately		3.79
Weyburn Hospital	16,570 tons	39,769.86
Cost per ton, approximately		2.40
North Battleford Weyburn		
Average number of patients per diem	1,442	1,848
Cost of fuel	\$43,955.74	\$39,769.86
Average cost of fuel per patient	30.48	21.52
% fuel cost per-patient-North Battleford-142%, as compared with Weyburn, or 42% higher than Weyburn costs.		

APPENDIX 2

Statement showing Costs of Electrical Energy in Moose Jaw and North Battleford

1937 Month	Electrical Energy Purchased by Sask. Power Commission at Moose Jaw		Electrical Energy Purchased by North Battleford Mental Hospital from Sask. Power Commission	
	K.W.H.	Cost	K.W.H.	Cost
May	53,325	\$ 891.17	21,463	\$ 643.90
June	50,925	869.57	26,290	788.70
July	58,600	938.65	25,157	754.71
August	60,175	952.82	23,625	708.75
September	58,200	935.05	20,601	618.05
October	65,450	1,000.30	18,756	562.70
November	69,550	1,040.70	19,501	585.05
December	74,825	1,096.92	17,835	535.05
1938				
January	73,850	1,091.65	18,456	553.70
February	60,675	973.08	16,671	499.25
March	59,875	965.88	18,805	564.15
April	50,900	885.10	18,578	557.35
Total	736,350	\$11,640.89	245,738	\$7,371.36
Average cost per K.W.H.	1.58c		3.00c	
% North Battleford cost, as compared with Moose Jaw cost, 190%; or 90% higher than Moose Jaw costs.				

APPENDIX 3

Population Within a Radius of 60 Miles (Comprising 35 Rural Municipalities) of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon (1936 Census)

	Moose Jaw	Regina	Saskatoon
Rural Municipalities	53,095 (35)	64,205 (35)	77,658 (35)
Towns and Villages	12,990 (63)	12,002 (49)	14,098 (54)
Cities	73,159 (2)	73,159 (2)	41,734 (1)
Totals	<u>139,244</u>	<u>149,366</u>	<u>133,490</u>

APPENDIX 4

Meteorological Data—Normal Temperatures, Precipitation and Sunshine for Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon

(From the "Canada Year Book," 1931)

	Moose Jaw	Regina	Saskatoon
Annual Mean Temperature Deg. F.....	37.0	33.0	33.0
Mean summer temperature Deg. F. (June to September)	60.75	58.75	57.75
Mean winter temperature Deg. F. (Jan- uary, February, December).....	7.30	0.6	2.0
Annual rainfall (inches)	11.21	11.67	11.26
Annual snowfall (inches)	34.5	24.4	27.4
Annual precipitation (inches)	14.66	14.11	14.0
Total annual bright sunshine hours	2,311	.....	.....

APPENDIX 6

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN CITIES AND MONTHLY PAYROLL

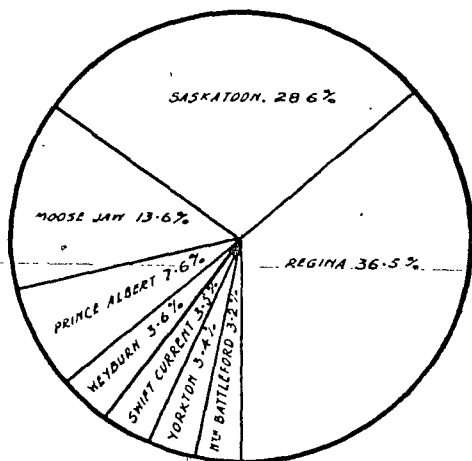
Department	Headline		Saskatoon		Moose Jaw		Prince Albert		Yorkton		North Battleford		Weyburn		Swift Current	
	No.	Monthly Payroll	No.	Monthly Payroll	No.	Monthly Payroll	No.	Monthly Payroll	No.	Monthly Payroll	No.	Monthly Payroll	No.	Monthly Payroll	No.	Monthly Payroll
Education	103	\$12,533	35	\$ 4,650	9	\$ 1,731	1	\$ 243	1	\$ 196	1	\$ 203	1	\$ 190	1	\$ 190
Sask. Farm Loan Board	21	2,877	3	524	1	125										
Voluntary Adjustment of Debts Board	11	1,013														
Debt Adjustment Board	23	3,368	1	69	1	132	1	75	1	62	1	64	1	64	1	64
Municipal Affairs	38	4,715	1	100												
Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare	132	11,384	11	1,023	6	525	6	472	1	117	1	117	1	124	4	357
Agriculture	268	23,841	11	1,279	5	650	3	420	3	417	1	146	2	263	3	292
Local Government Board	8	2,044														
Attorney General	71	9,654	28	3,430	26	2,738	13	1,494	17	1,783	11	1,384	3	374	17	2,111
Bureau of Publications and Libraries	23	2,489														
Power Commission	38	5,339	49	7,041	2	311					24	2,141			8	1,151
Telephones	228	26,534	99	10,658	56	5,990	20	1,852	14	1,290	15	1,560	18	1,463	11	1,152
Treasury	62	6,096														
Natural Resources	83	9,553			1	73	27	2,900	2	215						
Workmen's Compensation Board	22	2,712	1	265												
Provincial Secretary	6	874					1	146								
Liquor Board	108	13,719	23	2,865	15	1,935	12	1,336	6	780	8	1,076	6	793	5	706
Estates of Mentally Incompetent	10	1,335	1	158							1	132				
Highways and Transportation	64	8,500	6	753			4	517	3	313	3	342	3	414	4	462
Old Age Pension Branch	23	2,268					1	146			1	146				
Bureau of Child Protection	15	1,838	4	427											1	146
Milk Control Board	5	655	1	117												
Insurance	7	910	1	146												
Public Health and Cancer Commission	82	8,910	10	1,057	3	169	4	317	2	247	190	17,194	232	18,136	2	162

APPENDIX 5—Continued

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN CITIES AND MONTHLY PAYROLL

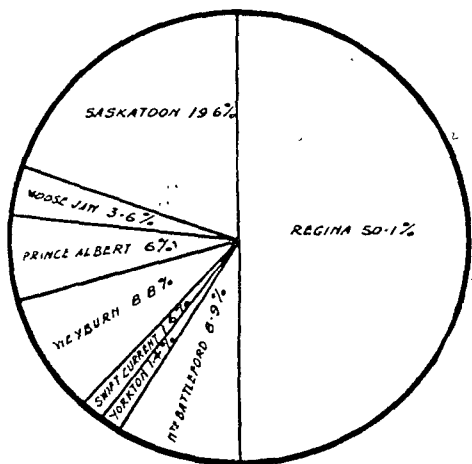
Department	Regina No.	Regina Monthly Payroll	Saskatoon No.	Saskatoon Monthly Payroll	Moose Jaw No.	Moose Jaw Monthly Payroll	Prince Albert No.	Prince Albert Monthly Payroll	Yorkton No.	Yorkton Monthly Payroll	North Battleford No.	North Battleford Monthly Payroll	Weyburn No.	Weyburn Monthly Payroll	Swift Current No.	Swift Current Monthly Payroll
Northern Settlers' Re- establishment Branch	41	3,588	1	150	---	---	1	101	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Legislative Assembly	3	408	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Board of Revenue	4	431	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commissioners	59	6,631	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Audit Office	3	659	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Legislative Counsel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clerk of the Executive Council	9	998	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
King's Printer	16	1,854	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public Works	95	11,569	18	1,441	5	596	29	3,338	2	195	76	7,410	64	6,143	2	210
Provincial Tax Commis- sion	149	15,188	4	478	3	345	2	156	1	124	1	124	---	---	1	124
Anti-Tuberculosis League	---	---	87	5,365	1	322	97	5,710	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saskatchewan University and Regina College	46	4,318	340	45,077	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	1,876	\$208,805	735	\$87,073	134	\$15,652	222	\$19,223	53	\$5,739	333	\$31,836	330	\$27,913	60	\$7,127

№1



TOTAL POPULATION OF EIGHT CITIES
146,004

№2



TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES IN EIGHT CITIES
3743

APPENDIX №64

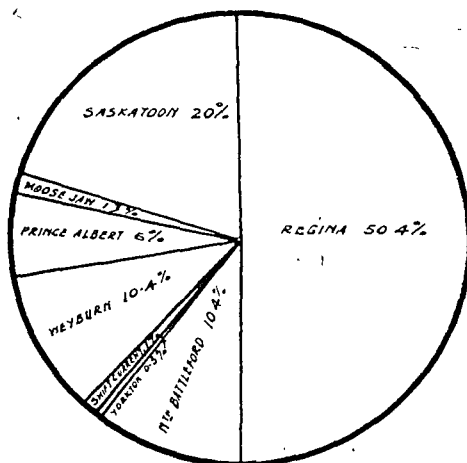
DIAGRAMS SHOWING

№1 PER-CENTAGE POPULATION OF EACH CITY
TO TOTAL OF CITIES POPULATION.

№2 PER-CENTAGE TOTAL NUMBER OF
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
IN EACH CITY TO TOTAL NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES IN CITIES.

№3 PER-CENTAGE NUMBER OF PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (EXCLUSIVE OF
EMPLOYEES IN TELEPHONE, LIQUOR
BOARD AND ATTORNEY GENERALS
DEPARTMENTS) IN EACH CITY TO
TOTAL OF SUCH EMPLOYEES.

№3

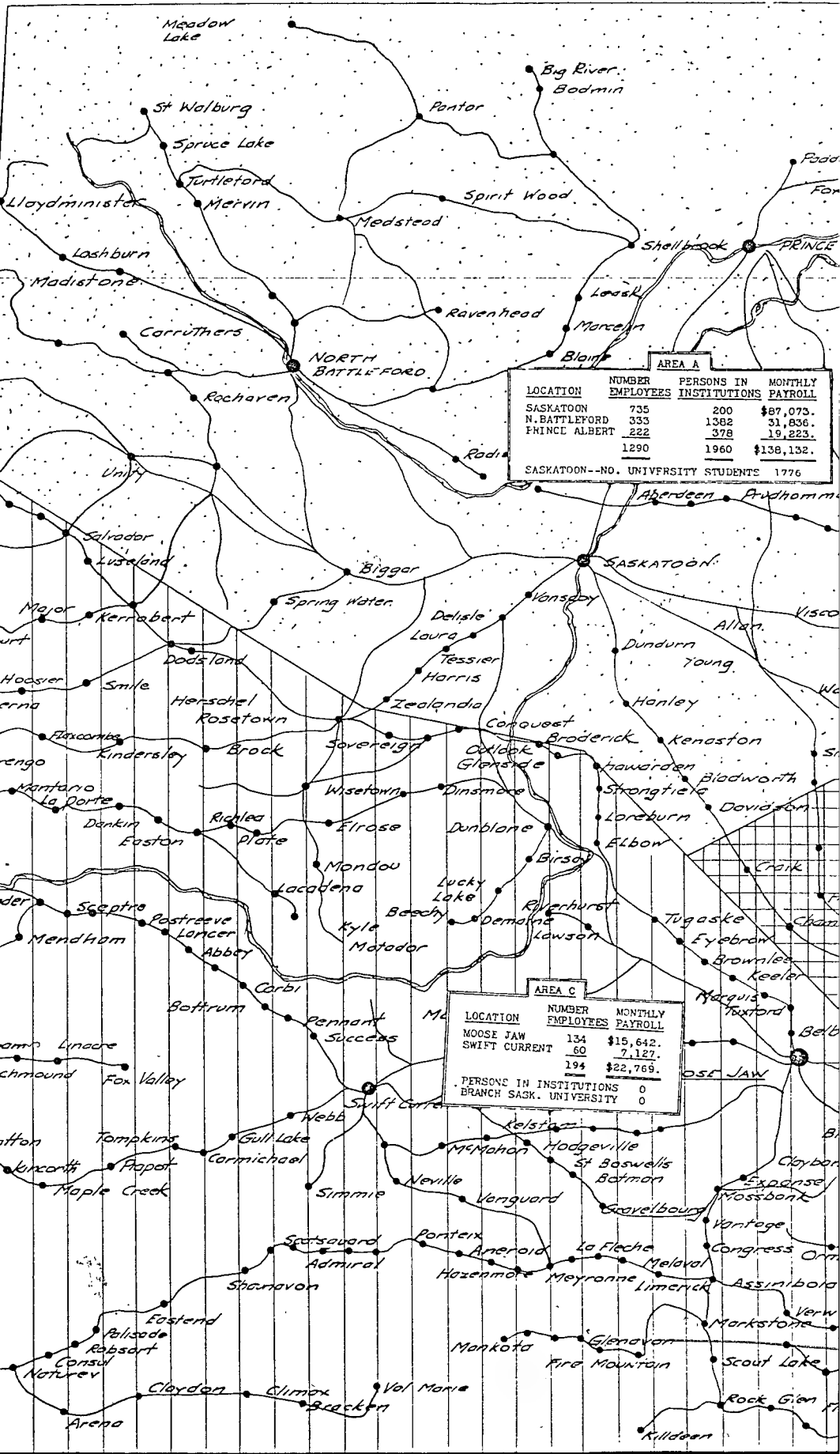


NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
EXCLUSIVE OF TELEPHONE, LIQUOR BOARD
AND ATTORNEY GENERALS DEPARTMENT
2913



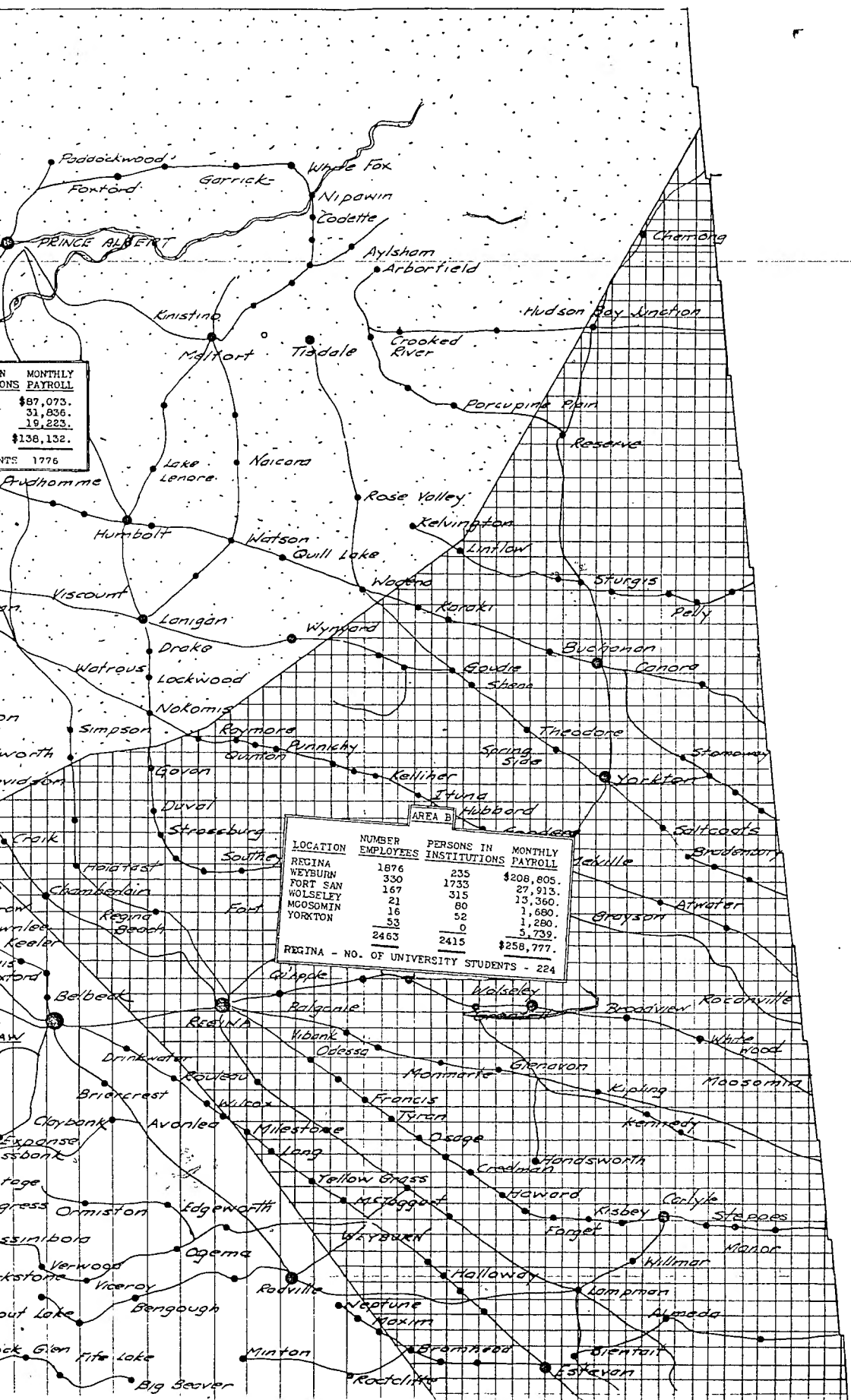
APPENDIX

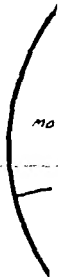
DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE INTO THREE



NDIX No. 8

TO THREE MAIN COMMERCIAL AREAS





7



APPENDIX 6

Summary of Government Employees, Institutional Inmates and Monthly Payrolls

City	Employees	University Students	Institutional Inmates	Total Monthly Payrolls
Regina	1,876	224	235	\$208,805.00
Saskatoon	735	1,776	200	87,073.00
North Battleford	333	.....	1,382	31,836.00
Weyburn	330	.....	1,733	27,913.00
Prince Albert	222	.....	378	19,223.00
Moose Jaw	134	.....	.....	15,642.00
Swift Current	60	.....	.....	7,127.00
Yorkton	53	.....	.....	5,739.00
	<u>3,743</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,928</u>	<u>\$403,358.00</u>

Summary of Government Employees, Institutional Inmates and Monthly Payrolls

(With Department of Telephones, Liquor Board and Attorney General's Department omitted)

City	Employees	University Students	Institutional Inmates	Total Monthly Payrolls
Regina	1,469	224	235	\$158,898.00
Saskatoon	585	1,776	200	70,120.00
North Battleford	299	.....	1,382	27,816.00
Weyburn	303	.....	1,733	25,283.00
Prince Albert	177	.....	378	14,541.00
Moose Jaw	37	.....	.....	4,989.00
Swift Current	27	.....	.....	3,158.00
Yorkton	16	.....	.....	1,886.00
Totals	<u>2,913</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,928</u>	<u>\$306,691.00</u>
Regina Saskatoon Moose Jaw	} combined 2,091	2,000	435	\$234,007.00
MOOSE JAW				
MOOSE JAW % of three cities				
	1 3/4%	.....	.....	2 1/10%

APPENDIX 6B

Number of Provincial Government Employees and Total Monthly Payroll in Each City

City	Population		Employees		Monthly Payroll	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	Value	% of total
Regina	53,354	36.5	1,876	50.1	\$208,805	51.8
Saskatoon	41,734	28.6	735	19.6	87,073	21.6
Moose Jaw	19,805	13.6	134	3.6	15,642	3.9
Prince Albert	11,049	7.6	222	6.0	19,223	4.7
Weyburn	5,338	3.6	330	8.8	27,913	6.9
Swift Current	5,074	3.5	60	1.6	7,127	1.8
Yorkton	4,931	3.4	53	1.4	5,739	1.4
North Battleford	4,719	3.2	333	8.9	31,836	7.9
Totals	<u>146,004</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,743</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$403,358</u>	<u>100.0</u>

**Number of Provincial Government Employees and Total Monthly Payrolls,
Exclusive of Telephone, Liquor Board and Attorney-General's
Department in Each City**

City	Population		Employees		Monthly Payroll	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	Value	% of total
Regina	53,354	36.5	1,469	50.4	\$158,898	51.8
Saskatoon	41,734	28.6	585	20.0	70,120	22.9
Moose Jaw	19,805	13.6	37	1.3	4,989	1.6
Prince Albert	11,049	7.6	177	6.0	14,541	4.7
Weyburn	5,338	3.6	303	10.4	25,283	8.3
Swift Current	5,074	3.5	27	1.0	3,158	1.0
Yorkton	4,931	3.4	16	0.5	1,886	0.6
North Battleford	4,719	3.2	299	10.4	27,816	9.1
Totals	146,004	100.0	2,913	100.0	\$306,691	100.0

APPENDIX 7

AREA A—

Location	Number Employees	Persons in Institutions	University Students	Monthly Payroll
Saskatoon	735	200	1,776	\$ 87,073 00
North Battleford	333	1,382	.....	31,836 00
Prince Albert	222	378	.....	19,223 00
Totals	1,290	1,960	1,776	\$138,132 00

AREA B—

Regina	1,876	235	224	\$208,805 00
Weyburn	330	1,733	.....	27,913 00
Fort San	167	315	.....	13,360 00*
Wolseley	21	80	.....	1,680 00*
Moosomin	16	52	.....	1,280 00*
Yorkton	53	.....	.....	5,739 00
Totals	2,463	2,415	224	\$258,777 00

AREA C—

Moose Jaw	134	.....	.....	\$ 15,642 00
Swift Current	60	.....	.....	7,127 00
Totals	194	.....	.....	\$ 22,769 00

NOTE.—*Payroll figures in dollar for Fort San, Wolseley and Moosomin not available. Estimated \$80.00 per employee per month.

APPENDIX 9

**Average Wheat Production and Value in Saskatchewan and Crop District
No. 3 (Moose Jaw Trading Area) for the Three Quinquennial
Periods 1924-28, 1929-33, 1934-38**

Saskatchewan			Crop District No. 3 (Moose Jaw District)			Percentage District No. 3 of Sask.
Average 5- Year Period	Production Bushels in Thousands	Index 1924-28=100	Production Bushels in Thousands	Index 1924-28=100		
1924-28	233,366	100.0	59,119	100.0		25.5%
1929-33	165,782	71.0	22,201	37.5		13.4%
1934-38	107,079	46.0	16,274	27.5		15.2%
Farm Value \$ Thousands			Farm Value \$ Thousands			
1924-28	\$238,200	100.0	\$60,351	100.0		25.4%
1929-33	88,640	37.2	12,466	20.6		14.0%
1934-38	73,790	31.0	10,725	17.7		14.5%

